

Clergy Pleads For Downfall of Mars at Parley

Conference Holds Hopes of All Mankind for Peace, Brotherhood and Sanity, Bishop Manning Declares

Da Wise Asks Vigilance

Bishop Wilson Asks Voters to Realize Ideal of Good Government To-morrow

Clergymen in many of the city's churches devoted their sermons yesterday to the subject of universal peace as it may be affected by the forthcoming Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington.

A great throng filled the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to hear the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York. Dr. Manning said the Church was looking hopefully toward the future because of faith in the conference and the tremendous things it might accomplish for good.

"We all must know in our hearts that this world is one world, and that the human family is one family," Bishop Manning declared, "for without that being so we must realize the futility of the admonition, 'Go ye into the world and preach the gospel.'"

"The Conference on the Limitation of Armament must prove to be the most momentous in history. It holds the hope of the first real steps toward brotherhood and peace and sanity among men."

Conference a Christian Victory
"During the World War men and women seemed to take a certain pleasure in telling us that Christianity had failed. At least, those who stood outside of the Church told us so. But I say now, and with all of the emphasis at my command, that this conference is the strongest evidence in the world that Christianity has not failed. The holding of this conference is the direct result of that command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel!' But for the preaching of the Gospel of Christianity in the world no such conference could be held or ever would be held in this country or anywhere else. It is the witness of the present power of the teachings of Jesus Christ in this world."

Bishop Luther P. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who spoke last night at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, warned his hearers to take serious thought of the consequence of their act when they marked their ballots in the election to-morrow.

They should vote, he said, in the way which would realize best the ideals of Christians in the government of the city. They should think of the party as belonging to them, he said, rather than of themselves as belonging to the party, and should make Election Day a day of solemn judgment, a day of consecration to that which is finest and best."

Road to Peace Obstructed Now
He expressed hope of tangible results from the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which would make the way to world peace easier, and said that if Washington had been alive in 1914 he would have recognized the responsibility of the United States in world affairs.

"America cannot stand aloof from the nations of the earth," Bishop Wilson said, "America belongs to the world and must take her proper place in solving the problems of the world. America is the richest nation in the world. She is the strongest nation in the world. America is the most united nation in the world, and America would take precedence in solving the problems of the world."

Before a congregation that filled Carnegie Music Hall Rabbi Stephen S. Wise made a plea to the world's statesmen, and especially the American delegates to the conference, not to fail in their efforts to insure permanent peace. "Pitiless publicity" was urged by Dr. Wise to swing the conferences to full appreciation of the extent of the disarmament demand.

He said the people have a right before the conference convenes to insist that it must not develop into "an international bazaar counter," and he predicted that there was danger of that. He said the people should serve notice on the President and Secretary of State

Ruin of Petrograd Complete; Former Prestige Gone Forever

City of Rust and Famine and Squalor, in Which Dwindling Population Exists Without Hope for the Future

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Russia's former capital to-day resembles a Nevada mining town after the mines had become exhausted. It does not revive under free trade, as Moscow is doing.

The Soviet government has estimated Petrograd's population at only 600,000, but this figure seems large to observers who knew Petrograd in the pre-war days, when it had within it more than 1,500,000 souls.

The visitors, looking over the city from the tower of St. Isaac's Cathedral, see only a city of rust. Virtually all the Russian roofs are of tin, and were painted green or brown, but no painting has been done for years, and the roofs of weather have worn away the tin, a large percentage of which no longer are waterproof. Many buildings have been abandoned.

Fuel Stored in Square
The Red army is drilling daily in the square between St. Isaac's Cathedral and the Mariensky Palace, where there now is so little traffic that part of it is used as a storage place for peat, which soldiers guard day and night to keep fuel hunters from stealing it.

The German Embassy, which the Russians wrecked at the beginning of the war, stands boarded up and abandoned. The Astoria Hotel and most of the other large buildings about the square are being used by the Soviet. The Hotel Angliette has been rechristened the International. It is a government guest house, and the sole place in Petrograd which really is warm and comfortable. The old hotel staff has been retained, and is keeping the building clean and supplying the rooms with fresh linen. The service is excellent. The hotel is remarkably quiet and a comfortable oasis in the general Bolshevik disorganization in Russia. Foreigners are required to pay their hotel bills in pounds or at the dollar rate. The charge is about \$1 daily.

Famous Street Deserted
The Nevsky Prospect is more deserted and shabbier than it was three years ago. There are more holes in the pavements and the buildings are scaling off. The canals are utterly devoid of the wood barges which ordinarily supply the winter's fuel.

Many food shops have opened, but they have little to sell except bread, butter and vegetables. The correspondent made inquiries at twenty shops before he found real tea and coffee. This sold for 110,000 rubles a

that the conference must be a real one, and not a sham nor a substitute. He said "we have had enough promises." It is now time to demand that there be limitations and reduction of armaments and that this conference will be the world's only chance to effect a lasting and permanent peace.

Rabbi Schulman Sees Hope
Rabbi Samuel Schulman declared in a sermon at Temple Beth Shalom, at Washington for relief from taxation and fulfillment of its prayers for peace.

He recalled the scenes of Armistice Day in 1918, and said that peace embraced each other without regard for acquaintance in sheer joy at the hope that the burden crushing the earth had been lifted. Despite that, he said, racial hatreds, national chauvinisms and class conflicts within the state are raging and threaten to limit the possibilities for good embodied in the conference.

"Humanity," said Dr. Schulman, "is groaning under the burden. There is great danger of revolt of the masses who are victims of the burden. They are patient and heroic because the world is governed by so little wisdom, but there is a limit to their patience, especially in a day which professes to base government on their desires, their interests and their aspirations."

The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, pastor of St. George's Church, speaking on the work of the conference, said: "War and Christianity are opposed to one another. The whole teaching of Christ is peace to men of good will. Where there is not good will we may be compelled to resort to such measures as will meet the emergency."

"The Washington conference is the first time international diplomacy has turned from the god of war to the gospel of peace, or from the policy of Mars to the principles of Christ."

"During the war many speakers quoted from the warlike passages of

Russian pound of twelve ounces. The exchange rate on the dollar is about 100,000 rubles. Sugar is scarce and sells for 46,000 rubles for twelve ounces. All the shopkeepers said they had hopes that they would receive tea, coffee and sugar within a few weeks. They did not seem to know, however, whence it would come.

There are no big street markets in Petrograd, such as those in Moscow. The people of the city apparently are without money or goods to exchange for food, and are much perturbed over the general discontinuance by the government of the bread allowance and the abandonment of the communal kitchen.

Children to the number of 200,000, which it is estimated comprises nearly all those in the city, registered and were examined for feeding by the Americans. More than 40,000 of them were found to be subnormal physically and now daily are being given their dinner by the American Relief Administration.

Miles of Docks Idle
Smoke is issuing from the stacks of few factories, and ships that are arriving are so small in numbers and of such light tonnage that they impart little activity to the general situation. There are miles of deserted docks along the shipping canal and the various channels of the Neva River.

The visitor gets the impression that the once proud capital of Peter the Great never will return to normal. Many prominent Russians express the belief that never again will Petrograd be a really great commercial and industrial center because of its isolation from the ore mines, the coal fields and the oil supply centers of Russia, and also by reason of its icebound port.

The desolation in Petrograd has been intensified by the destruction of the central telephone station by fire and the indefinite suspension of the telephone service. The government has strung temporary wires between the various departments here, but the indication is that it will not be possible to have private phones for many months because of lack of material and organization.

Only government motor cars are to be seen on the streets, and these infrequently. Generally they are much dilapidated. Streetcars give spasmodic service.

The opera, ballet and theaters are running regularly, but their receipts are disappointing because of the large number of free tickets still being issued to members of labor organizations and government employees, and because of the poverty of the city's reduced population.

The Old Testament, but they would not quote the greater Old Testament passages of idealism looking to a world peace, such as is found in the second chapter of Isaiah. Many speakers also mentioned Jesus driving out the money changers of the Temple and healing the servant of a Roman centurion, at tempting to prove that he used force and sanctioned the business of a soldier. "Christianity is fundamentally opposed to force and arms, and definitely teaches the principles of peace."

Lithuania to Compromise
KOVNO, Lithuania, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The Lithuanian Cabinet tentatively has decided to accept, with some reservations, the League of Nations plan to terminate the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna by the creation of two semi-autonomous Lithuanian cantons, one comprising the Vilna region and the other the remainder of Lithuania.

Stinnes Offers Germany Loan On His Terms

Industrial Group Demands Fethers Be Removed From Business in Return for 2 Billion Gold Marks Credit

Ask Fiscal Policy Control

Help Conditioned on Burden of Reparations Being Lightened, Entente Is Told

By Joseph Shaplen

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—More than 1,200 German business men assembled here last night at a general meeting of the National Association of German Industry, under the leadership of Hugo Stinnes, and laid down to the government the basis upon which industry is willing to grant the government two billion gold marks credit.

At the suggestion of Stinnes the government was called on to keep hands off industry by removing many of the restrictions and regulations now in force. The Entente also was informed that industry is unwilling to help the government financially or do anything toward meeting the next reparations payment unless the Entente revises the financial burdens it has put upon the Germans.

It was set forth in resolutions adopted at the meeting that the government must accept the following conditions before the credit will be granted: The credit must be regarded as absolutely voluntary. All fetters and restrictions put upon industry must be removed. The army of government employees must be reduced. Greater efficiency must be introduced into the conduct of the government as well as the railroads. Industry of the government's financial policy.

While some voices were raised against helping the government at all, most of the speakers urged the granting of the credit. Among the latter was Herr

Havenstein. Defenders of the credit scheme pointed out that "we must consider the possibility of the Washington conference taking up our financial situation. This will be unlikely unless we do all we can to meet reparations obligations."

The final resolutions adopted instructed the executive committee to continue negotiations with the government as well as foreign banks and financiers looking toward the conclusion of the proposed loan.

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who has held the post of Finance Minister, discusses the German economic situation in the "Tageblatt" and outlines a plan which, he declares, is the only way to save Germany from financial ruin and the rest of the world from wage slavery and business instability. His plan embraces the following points:

That the United States grant the Entente powers additional time on its credits and advance loans to the Central Powers for the purchase of raw materials.

The declaration of a ten-year moratorium on German reparations.

Arrangement of Germany's internal financial problems.

Protection of German money held in foreign countries.

Indefinite reduction of the cost of occupation of German territory.

Expert examination of Germany's ability to pay and the establishment of her rights under Article 234 of the peace treaty.

The stabilization of the mark is impossible, says Dr. Dernburg, so long as "reparations are being paid by printing presses." He estimates that the mark is worth only 22,000 marks year per family, of which 6,000 is for internal expenses.

Soviet Denies Rebel Gains

Petlura's Capture of Kamenez-Podolsk, However, Reported

WARSAW, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The British mission in Warsaw was informed to-day that General Petlura had captured Kamenez-Podolsk, while the Soviet Legation repeated its denial that the anti-Bolshevik leader had entered the city.

The opinion in Allied circles here is that Petlura's new uprising can only be considered a raid and will be easily suppressed by the Soviet forces.

It is reported that the Ruthenians in Polish Galicia are joining the Red army opposing Petlura.

A Riga dispatch on Friday last, quoting Moscow advices, reported the capture by General Petlura, of Kamenez-Podolsk. The anti-Bolshevik forces were said to be pursuing the Soviet forces northeast of the town.

Portugal Assigns Funchal Home to Charles and Zita

Wing of Sanatorium, Financed by Germans, to Shelter Ex-Royalty; Hapsburgs Are Dethroned

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Nov. 6.—A house has been chosen here for ex-Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, who are being deported by the powers.

LISBON, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The Portuguese government has granted permission for the deportation of ex-Emperor Charles, the former Empress Zita and their children to Funchal, Madeira, where they will take up their residence. Their home hereafter probably will be in the wing of an enormous building at Funchal, which was intended as a sanatorium when it was constructed some years ago by a group of German financiers. The building never was finished because of a disagreement between the Portuguese government and the Germans, and the place has been without occupants.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 6.—The National Assembly to-day, at a special session, officially dethroned Charles when it passed the third and final reading of the bill ousting the Hapsburg dynasty. Representatives of the Little Entente delivered a note to the Hungarian government declaring that the draft of the dethronement law is unsatisfactory, because it does not bar the return to power of the Hapsburgs on such grounds as free elections.


The note was not signed by the representatives of the Allied powers, who approved the present bill but it was introduced in the National Assembly.

The insurgents in Burgenland are

evacuating their position on the southern front of the area, according to advices reaching here. In the north Colonel Hejlas, commanding the insurgents, has requested an armistice.

Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Regent, has issued a decree granting amnesty to all participants in the recent Legitimist movement against the government except the leaders.

The Coward Shoe



Relief for Bunion Sufferers Both Men and Women

There has always been a big demand for a special shoe for bunion sufferers and an especially big demand for the Coward Bunion Shoe. We build this shoe for *Comfort*, the pocket in various shapes and sizes is built into the shoe, not stretched, in such a way as to be scarcely noticeable to the casual observer. Genuine relief for those who need it most.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
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(Near Warren Street)

BATTEN

Is the sun ever jealous?

EVERY evening a little before dusk the sun is able to see electric lights appear on the earth.

And on dark, cloudy days electricity frequently comes to the sun's assistance. In buildings and on the streets the incandescents glow.

Can you imagine the sun getting peevish at this? Can you imagine the sun complaining, "My success has brought out a host of vulgar imitators that are threatening my future?"

Can you imagine the sun saying in an advertisement:

Beware of

IMITATION SUNLIGHT

THERE is only one genuine sunlight. It comes from the one and original sun direct to the consumer. Don't be imposed upon by imitation light from candles, kerosene, gas, electricity, etc. These are costly, weak, and inefficient substitutes. Use only genuine sunlight and reject the product of impostors.

OLD SOL ILLUMINATING CORP.

There are manufacturers who by good merchandise and good advertising are to their markets what the sun is to light.

But because they cannot sell everybody all the time they rail at the small parasite who nibbles the edges of their

but we refuse to undress in the dark.

Don't be afraid of unscrupulous firms of low candlepower. Do not fear that they will ever furnish substantial competition to anybody. Be the sun, powerful and unafraid.

ONCE a month, or more frequently, we issue a publication called Batten's Wedge. Each issue is devoted to a single editorial on some phase of business. If you are a business executive and would like to receive copies, write us.

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NEW YORK

New Days and Old

As a man grows older he begins to make comparisons of individuals and things. Society was more elegant and refined; the food is not so good as when he was a boy; the plays are not so good; the times are not so good. There was more snow in winter, and the summers were warmer or colder. Even the stars in the firmament were brighter a quarter of a century ago to a man, say, twice that age.

With the drift of years we cling more closely to our old ideas and ideals. Yet it may be true that the new generation must concede something to us in the particular matter, at least, of public services. How many Lincolns, Cleverlands, Hays, McKineys and statesmen of such substance are at the helm of the ship of state to-day? How many Morgans, Hills, Huntingtons and Strathcons are there to guide the financial bark through the whirl of waters? It is not in a note of pessimism that we ask the question, but merely to suggest that here is the opportunity for leadership. Where, however, are the leaders?

If the averages tell the tale, whether of the duration of man's life, the amount of rain-fall, the number of motions in a manufacturing operation, or whatever it may be where results may be figured and translated into facts, the Harriman National Bank inclines to the belief that these men will come again; it must be so.

Times change, and we change with them. The prophecy of to-day becomes the accomplished fact of to-morrow. Probably "the good old days" are now with us, but we are lacking in perception to realize it.

**BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT**

Afraid to Smile

Many a woman dare not unmask her smile lest others learn the secret she shares only with her mirror.

Her teeth, once so firm and white and beautiful, are paying the penalty of her own neglect. Pyorrhea, the thief of beauty, is at its work.

Watch your gums! They flash the first sign of warning when Pyorrhea threatens.

If your gums are tender and sore, if they bleed easily when brushed, beware! That is how Pyorrhea starts.

If neglected, Pyorrhea may do its worst. It loosens teeth until they drop out or must be pulled. Its germs seep throughout the system, often causing serious ills and disorders of the body.

At the first hint of trouble see your dentist. Then buy a tube of Forhan's For the Gums and use regularly.

Forhan's For the Gums is the scientific formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. It will not only check the progress of Pyorrhea, if used in time, but it will prevent the start of this disease.

Use it as a dentifrice whether you have Pyorrhea or not. It keeps the teeth white and clean, the gums firm and healthy. Start using it today.

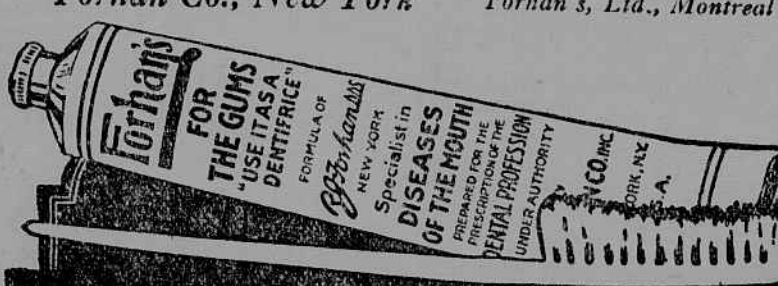
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Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth up and down. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-gum brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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